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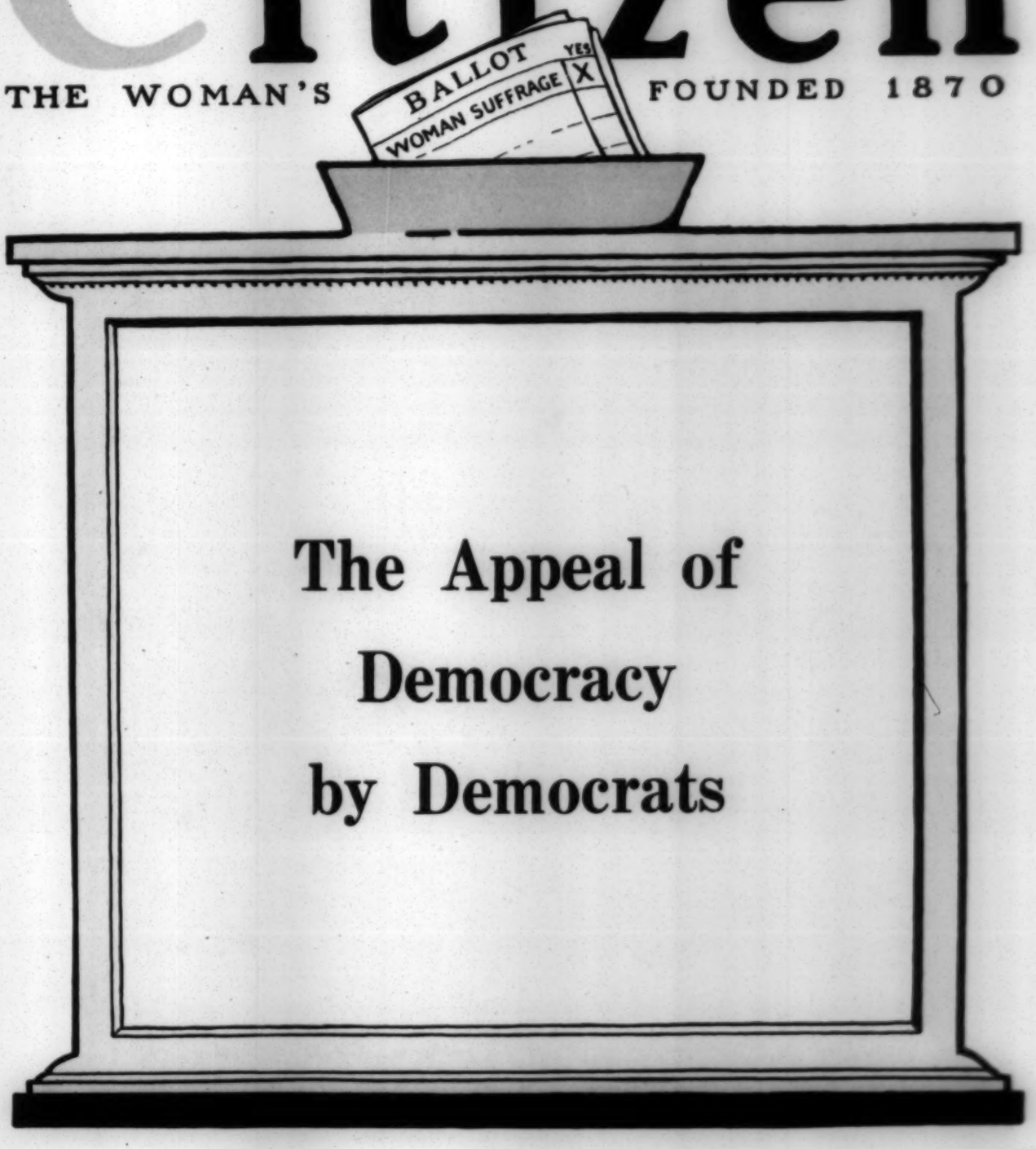
August 3, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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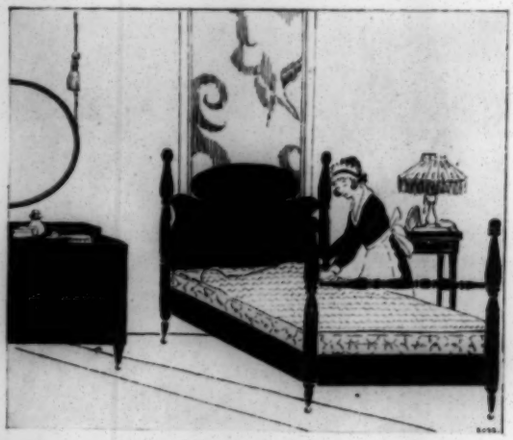

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III AUGUST 3, 1918 NO. 10

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

SOUTH DAKOTA has climbed to the top! Having gained the highest rung in the ladder up which she has been diligently striving these weeks, the new incumbent issues a challenge to other rivals to displace her if they can. It is safe to say that the dare will not go long untaken. Georgia has held first position so long she will be homesick in second place, and will no doubt be one of the first to take the offensive.

Our records show a number of states in a position to be likely contenders for the coveted goal within the next few weeks. For instance, Indiana has just issued a state-wide appeal to the suffragists: "It was your work that sent Indiana from nowhere to third place. We look to the Franchise Leagues to send Indiana to first place." All of which is evidence of big things brewing in the contest.

That the *Woman Citizen* scores as a propaganda magazine is shown in a letter from Mrs. Anna K. Lee of Warwick, Mass. Mrs. Lee, looking ahead to a favorable result in the Oklahoma campaign, took out a subscription for an Oklahoma voter. The result was a vote gained for suffrage, as witness the following letter received by Mrs. Lee:

"You certainly are a good suffrage fisher, as you have caught me. I will vote for the Amendment. I know several men who would not be of much value to the community but for their wives. I thank you for the *Woman Citizen*."

Summer fishing of this sort is to be encouraged!

"I would not be without the *Woman Citizen*," writes Mrs. Bessie E. Eichelberger, recording secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Reno, Nevada. "It keeps us women accurately posted on all political topics particularly interesting to women—and in such condensed form there is no waste of time, which is a most important saving these days when we are trying to help the government keep the house properly, care for and feed the family, and last but not least, carry bundles for the grocer, butcher and baker. The *Woman Citizen* should be in every woman voter's hand as her guide in her political education."

Letters like this bring that 100,000 goal much nearer!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

Military Unit Nurses in Our Hospitals in France

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 20th	*July 27th*
1. Georgia	1. South Dakota
2. South Dakota	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. New York
10. Wisconsin	10. Massachusetts
11. Ohio	11. Ohio
12. New Hampshire	12. Virginia
13. Missouri, Virginia	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Missouri
15. Texas	15. Alabama
16. Maryland	16. Texas
17. Pennsylvania	17. Maryland
18. Maine	18. Pennsylvania
19. Louisiana	19. Maine
20. Connecticut	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. Connecticut
22. South Carolina, Kentucky	22. West Virginia
23. Tennessee, Arkansas	23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Washington, D. C.	24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. North Dakota	25. Washington, D. C.
26. Rhode Island, Mississippi	26. North Dakota
27. Nebraska	27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Washington	28. Nebraska
29. North Carolina	29. Washington
30. Vermont	30. North Carolina, Kansas
	31. Vermont

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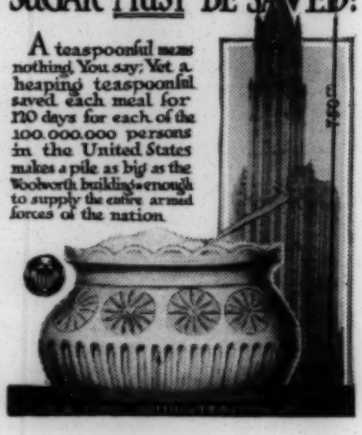
A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building—enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.

Don't save sugar from the preserve jar.

Uncle Sam wants you to conserve fruit.

Save it in the sugar bowl. And in the bonbon box.

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 3, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Suffrage Spirit

SOMETHING over a month ago, a few wilful Senators tried to block the progress of suffrage in America by talking against time in the United States Senate. They knew then, as they know now, that they could not vitally impair the suffrage offensive, but they saw a chance to tangle it up in talk, so they talked. Other important war measures besides suffrage hung in the balance, awaiting the Senate's attention, but the Senators talked on. Talked until they talked the Federal Suffrage Amendment into a corner, and left it there enmeshed in language. They knew that it was a futile procedure, they knew that the Federal Suffrage Amendment must eventually drive through the thickest talkfest that senatorial garrulity can devise. But they shut their eyes to the inevitable and enjoyed their own verbosity—while they could.

Today, in spite of all that waste of language, the Federal Suffrage Amendment is out of the corner and awaiting the senators on the threshold the moment the congressional quasi-recess is over. There it stands, just as demandant as ever. Just as alive as ever. And more certain than ever.

You see, there is something back of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It is the suffrage spirit. It is far more powerful than talk. It has survived a great deal of talk—along with decayed eggs and stones.

This number of the *Woman Citizen* commemorates the centennial of a great woman pioneer, Lucy Stone. She was one of those in whom the suffrage spirit flamed incarnate. It informed and steeled her slender body while the eggs came and the stones descended. From her day to this the suffrage spirit has flamed on, and though talk—flat talk like that of Senator Reed, or Senator Underwood or Senator Brandegee, or Mrs. Wadsworth's husband, on the subject of suffrage—is a severer trial than any eggs or stones could ever have been, the suffrage spirit endures, still aflame.

Forgetful of each and every temporary set-back, it renews itself and starts forth afresh on stronger wings.

Because of it, speaking through the voice of Mrs. Guilford Dudley, a vice-president and one of the prime spokes-women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, you find today all Florida aglow for suffrage. Mass meetings are being held in city after city. Candidate after candidate for Florida's offices is catching the contagion and declaring for suffrage. Because of it you find Tennessee today agog with suffrage interest, its press agitating suffrage, its people keen. It is the suffrage spirit again, finding expression in a great state organization led by Mrs. Leslie Warner.

In South Dakota, in Oklahoma, in Michigan, women, and men, for the matter of that, are out in these August days campaigning for suffrage, standing discomforts for suffrage, urging and pushing and compelling their states into the suffrage fold. The suffrage spirit again. In Texas that spirit has triumphed at the polls so gloriously that a glad wire has just girdled the earth with the vibrant news: "Texas women sweep to victory! Every candidate endorsed by the women win!!"

That Texas news but lends pith and point to the fact that here and there and everywhere across the country, candidates are springing up in the impending congressional elections in opposition to the opponents of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Antis who have held uncontested seat in the senate saddle for years suddenly discover rivals for place this autumn. And they wonder and then make another discovery. In each case the rival has declared for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. And never far away stands some group of women, quiet, watchful, inscrutable. Truly the hands of women are not tied as once they were tied and the suffrage spirit can operate more quickly and more surely than once it could.

It has suffered long and eagerly, the suffrage spirit. Now it fares forth conqueringly. There is no withstanding it. It is the crusading spirit. It never accepts defeat. It marches straight on to victory. It is far better to march with it than against it.

The Appeal of Democracy

By Ellis Meredith

When you have been a voter as long as I have you get away from the non-voting point of view, and I think my views represent those of a great many women.

THIS article does not pretend to be a philosophical treatise or an historical sketch of the Democratic party. All that can be done within its limits is to set forth some of the achievements of the party and of this Administration, which have a special interest for the women of this country.

With the beginning of the new century, in its 1900 platform, the Democratic party adopted this plank:

"We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable."

Both of these reforms at once enlisted the sympathies of many women. The newly enfranchised woman usually turns her attention to legislation, that being the field where most is expected of her. Sometimes she is able to accomplish the changes she desires, but not infrequently she fails, and every such failure becomes an argument in favor of direct legislation. Women also learned long ago that the Legislature which had a United States Senator to elect seldom accomplished much else if there was a contest for the senatorship. When this change in the election of Senators was actually brought about in 1913 it was heralded as the greatest political reform of the last half century, and their legislative experience made women especially enthusiastic in its praise. It was the first great step in the program of placing the powers of government in the hands of the people themselves.

And the second was like unto it. The revolt against the autocratic powers of the speaker culminated in the election of a Democratic House in 1910. At that time and for years the speaker of the House of Representatives had control of the entire machinery of legislation in that body. No one could get a hearing without his consent. The Democratic House amended its rules taking away these arbitrary powers and providing for a Calendar Committee representing both parties and all sections of the country. Since then fair play has displaced the autocracy which had so long dominated the lower House of Congress.

THE third reform was also purely political, but when rules were adopted by the incoming Congress in 1917, by which the horde of lobbyists was driven out of the Capitol, the Congress of the United States was freed from influences which had long hampered its usefulness. These three radical changes in methods cleared the decks for action and made it possible to put through the legislation that has made the last six years notable.

It may seem strange to speak first of the Child Labor law, which has been held unconstitutional, but the simple fact is that a bill of this nature had been introduced in several Congresses and had died with them while waiting for a responsive Congress and a courageous Chief Executive to make it a law. The court which set the act aside commends the purpose of the law, and other bills, drawn with the objections of the court in view, are now pending.

More than that, last year there was promulgated what is known as "General Order No. 13." It deserves to be called the Great Charter of American labor, and it sets standards which employers must observe if they expect to receive government contracts. It covers the main features of the Child Labor law and, in brief, makes the following requirements governing the employment of women and children and sets similar standards for men:

No employment of minors under 14 years of age.

No employment of children under 16 more than 8 hours a day.

An eight-hour day for women wherever possible.

Saturday half-holiday.

One day of rest in seven.

Avoidance of night work and overtime.

No tenement house work.

Avoidance of extreme temperatures in workrooms.

Adequate light, ventilation and sanitation.

Protection against fire, industrial fatigue, disease and accident.

Adequate time for rest and meals.

A place to eat outside the workroom.

Equal pay for equal work.

Wages commensurate with increased cost of living.

Mothers of young children in the home rather than in industry.

Co-operation of employer and employe.

ALL this is in line with the legislation that fixed the eight-hour day for all Government employes, for all employes of contractors doing Government work, for women employes in the District of Columbia, and for railroad men throughout the nation.

The Farm Loan law excites only a languid interest in states where money can be obtained at 5 per cent, but in the far West it has been a veritable emancipation proclamation to thousands of farmers who lived in dread of losing their farms through inability to keep up exorbitant rates of interest. The fact that in the first year of its operation some 50,000 farmers borrowed one hundred million dollars, much of which was expended in taking up existing mortgages, is sufficient evidence that this law was actually needed.

Another act much appreciated by country people is the Agricultural Extension law, which brings the advantages of scientific education to farmers and their families, teaching them how to get the best results and relieving farm work of much of its drudgery.

The Good Roads Act, like the Agricultural Extension law, works on the principle of Federal aid for state enterprise, and under its provisions thousands of miles of turnpike have been constructed. These two measures, designed to increase the output of farms and the facility of marketing products, are great socializing agencies and steps in preparedness for the present war conditions whose value can hardly be overestimated.

There are no sectional limitations upon the blessings brought by the Federal Reserve Act. When a man loses all he has his feelings are much the same whether he does business in Wall Street or Tin Cup, Colorado. In 1907 a few men had the power to precipitate a panic and did not hesitate to use it. The world has been at war since August, 1914, but there has been no financial flurry since the passage of the Federal Reserve law.

WHEN war abroad brought consternation to thousands of business men and insurance rates for goods to be shipped abroad began to soar, the Administration assumed the risks, issued insurance at reasonable rates, paid all losses and found it financially profitable.

These are plain concrete instances of the way in which this Administration has brought the benefits of Government to the people. The constructive program has been somewhat interrupted by our entrance into the war, but the same general policy has been pursued. "Conscription" is a hateful word to American ears, yet there is an innate spirit of fairness that makes reasonable persons admit that part of the sons of America should not bear the brunt of her battles. The selective draft is the fairest way ever devised to raise a great army quickly, and it has been accepted in that spirit by the American people.

Having called her sons to the colors, Columbia has made such provision for them and those they leave behind as was never dreamed of before. The soldier can take out from $1,000 to $10,000 insurance, specifying the beneficiary in case of his death, or it may help to rehabilitate him if he returns disabled, or serve as a nest-egg to give him a new start in life. Realizing that many men were leaving dependents, the Government provides that the wife of the private receiving $30 per month shall receive half of it and $15 more as a separation allowance. If there are children this is increased. If the soldier receives a larger amount he is expected to give half to his family. If he is injured or discharged or dies the allotments and allowances cease and the compensation and insurance features become operative. Nothing could do more to preserve the "morale" of the army than this knowledge that the loved ones are provided for, and it has done much to keep the fires of courage burning at home.

BUT the Government has not stopped at "morale." It insists upon morals and a high standard of conduct. Evils which had existed so long that they have been accepted as ineradicable are finding their day of judgment. Several prohibitory measures have been passed in regard to liquor, and "red light" districts have been ordered to clear out, rather than to clean up.

Most women would be content to know that their sons were brave and good, but Columbia is more ambitious. The draft called many men who could neither read nor write English. Some of them were of foreign parentage and some from regions where truancy laws are unknown. They are receiving an elementary education. The "Questionnaire" filled out by all men of draft age was drawn with the intention that it might help them to find their sphere of usefulness in civilian life if they were not called to serve in uniform. It seems, indeed, a fitting supplement to the system of Vocational Education established by a law signed by the President in February, 1917.

(*Continued on page* 197)

Democrats in Convention

MRS. LOUIS REED WELZMILLER

DEMOCRATIC women and Republican women of the Empire State have, within the past fortnight, taken part in the unofficial political conventions of their parties. Both conventions were held in Saratoga and within five days of each other. Both were distinguished by being the first state party convention since the women of New York state were enfranchised. Expectations were on tiptoe all over the state and especially among men politicians, as to what women would do, and on the main, political leaders were eager to find out what would please the new voters, and do it.

What happened at the Republican Convention was reported in the *Woman Citizen* of July 27. What happened at the Democratic Convention may be gathered from the account below:

Women were numercially represented in both conventions, in about the proportional strength of their party enrollment. One hundred and fifty women were reported present among the Republicans and 103 among the Democrats, the state enrollment of women having given to Republicans 375,093, and to Democrats 247,676. In one respect only, was there a noticeable difference between the conventions. Women delegates from New York City represented the organized suffragists less at the Democratic, than at the Republican Convention. Women present July 23 were picked by the men assembly district leaders, and few prominent suffragists were among them.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmiller, former director of the Woman Suffrage Party for Bronx Borough and some assembly district leaders in the last campaign were noticeable as representing the New York City women who had fought long and tirelessly for the privileges women are now enjoying.

This was not generally true of up-state women, however. Miss Harriet May Mills, one of the most influential suffragists of the state, and a former president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Francis H. Lamon of Watertown, were among the up-state contingent. Mrs. Tiffany, whose summer home is at Oyster Bay, Long Island, was one of the Democratic delegation from Nassau County.

Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Saratoga, an active leader in the two New York State campaigns for the vote, was a member of the Platform Committee, of which Senator Robert E. Wagner was chairman.

On the Platform Committee also were five other Democratic women, among them Mrs. Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, Miss May Patterson and Mrs. Elizabeth Barry of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Welzmiller also was promptly made chairman of the permanent committee on organization, and the convention, as it were, waited hat in hand to know what next it should do to be fair to the new electorate.

Just here is where a revealing instance of the spirit that is in women who have fought for the vote, was manifested.

Mrs. Tiffany was approached at once by a no less prominent leader than Senator Robert Wagner and asked if she would accept a position in the convention.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay had been chairman of the Platform Committee at the Republican Convention in Saratoga the previous week.

It is a matter of history that the New York Democrats have shown a finely hospitable spirit towards the new women voters, and if no woman was honored by a chairmanship in the Democratic convention at Saratoga, charge it not to men's fault but to the women's judgment. A chairmanship was offered to Mrs. Tiffany by a committee composed of Mr. Charles E. Murphy, Mr. Norman Mack, Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Thomas Foley. It was the position of permanent chairman of the convention.

MRS. TIFFANY declined the nomination. Her answer is a classic, and should be known by all politicians and all timorous souls who fear women will stampede all the political offices in sight. It defines with exactness, the spirit of a large group of women in the suffrage cause. She said:

"Acceptance of this office would serve no purpose but to establish the fact that the Democrats of New York State are as generous towards new women voters as are the Republicans.

"I could not acceptably fill the position, since I am not yet sufficiently familiar with state leaders to recognize them as they rise. And this kind of attention is not what we women want. The time will come, and soon, when some women will be prepared, as some men are now prepared, to engineer a big political party through a convention like this one. We have had a large experience in organization in our campaign for the vote. But we are not at all eager for positions given us just because we are women, and, least of all, do we want frills. We want to be put on your deliberative bodies, and on your administrative councils. We want to help shape the policies of this state which is dear to us. We want to work. We account opportunities for service sufficient honor."

When it was suggested that women be put upon the ticket for state offices, Mrs. Tiffany held firmly to her "no frills" argument. "Not because we are women, do we want anything," she reiterated, "but because we are fitted." Certain state offices, Mrs. Tiffany hoped, might be given to women, offices for which women's previous training had especially fitted them. But she voiced the opinion of most of the women in the state when she held to the principle that women were not there to seek office, but to serve the state of New York and incidentally to serve at a critical period of the world's history.

Miss Starbuck and Miss Sara McPike of Yonkers are among the New York Democratic women spoken of for positions on the ticket.

IT had long been on the cards that the national suffrage cause would receive consideration by the New York State Democrats.

National Committeeman Norman Mack, whose wife was one of the active leaders in the suffrage cause in Buffalo, where suffrage polled a big victory in 1917, had announced himself for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

In Mr. Mack's paper, the Buffalo *Times*, an editorial appeared, calling on both Senators to vote for the Amendment, and saying that "universal woman suffrage is one of the immediate certainties of civilization." Therefore it was in line that a large part of the "Declaration of Principles" of the Democratic Party should concern itself with the political emancipation of all American women.

This plank followed the fifteen specified questions upon which New York State Democrats are determined to wage their campaign this fall, and reads as follows:

"We welcome women voters to the electorate, and we confidently invite them to join the Democratic Party upon its record. We believe in equal suffrage, without regard to sex, and we recognize that the present influence, when our nation is engaged in a great war, for equal rights and individual freedom, is a time peculiarly appropriate for its adoption by the people of the United States.

"We, therefore, urge the immediate adoption by the United States Senate of the concurrent resolution amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage upon woman. We demand that the United States Senators from New York represent their constituents by voting for the proposed suffrage amendment.

(*Continued on page 192*)

STILL FLIRTING—*Evening Telegram*

They Are For It

What the Press Says

IN the month of June, 810 suffrage editorials, mostly on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, were returned by press clipping bureaus to the desk of the Chairman on Editorial Correspondence of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. The clipping bureaus are ordered to return anti-suffrage as well as suffrage comments, yet out of the 810 editorials, there were only *five* opposed to suffrage.

What Governors Say

AT this time when people all over the country are interested in the fate of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate, a message from the Governor of Idaho, where suffrage has been tried for many years, is especially timely. Governor Alexander says: "Idaho has repeatedly declared itself on the question of woman suffrage. After twenty years of trial, there is no difference of opinion among our people on that question, and we recognize our women as our equals. Since the beginning of the war we have valued their services and cooperation more than ever.

"It is the women who furnish sons to fight the battles of the nation and to bleed and die for liberty and civilization, and their sacrifices should entitle them to every consideration and bestow upon them political and civil rights of equality with men. Idaho is unanimous for equality of men and women before the law in every question that interests humanity."

GOVERNOR THOMAS C. RYE of Tennessee, in the opening speech of his campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, delivered before a large audience at Chattanooga, July 8, affirmed his belief in suffrage for women.

"To the women, whose political enfranchisement our great President has given assurance of his support," said Governor Rye, "I would accord this rightful privilege so long withheld, and to which they have proven their right by their intelligent, patriotic and hearty support of every war activity and every worthy cause."

Hon. Clyde Shropshire, in his opening address as a candidate for governor of the state on the Democratic ticket, also came out strongly for equal suffrage.

What Mothers Say

NO greater appeal, no stronger argument, could have been advanced for the passage of the Federal Amendment than that embodied in the petition now being circulated in Philadelphia, to be presented to Senator Penrose. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned women of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, having gladly released all claim upon our sons, daughters, brothers, nephews and other near relatives in order that they may be free to serve their country in its hour of need, do hereby earnestly appeal to you for your aid in securing the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, to the end that we may be fully equipped to defend the interests of that democracy at home for which they are fighting abroad."

Every suffragist in Philadelphia with sons, daughters or relatives in the service will have an opportunity to sign this petition.

It was on motion of Mrs. George A. Piersol, congressional district chairman of Group I, that the Central Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia voted to circulate the petition, and Mrs. Piersol leads the list of signers. Following her name are the significant words, "Four sons and one daughter in the United States service."

The Pennsylvania suffragists have devoted much time to war service. Among the special features was an outdoor dance and Midway held at Pittsburgh the last of June to stimulate the sale of War Savings Stamps and raise a recreation fund for soldiers. Mrs. Clarence Renshaw was general chairman of the affair and the women did all the work in preparing the Midway, including the carpentering. Admission to everything was by Thrift Stamps.

The suffrage section of the patriotic parade held at Harrisburg on the Fourth of July was featured by floats and formations which depicted suffrage progress. Mrs. J. Sherman MacDonald was general chairman of this demonstration, being assisted by Miss Helen C. Clark, congressional district chairman, and Miss Annie Laurie.

The suffragists will take an active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive. Mrs. John O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Party, has been appointed state chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

What Women Doctors Say

AT a joint meeting of the Chicago Medical Woman's Club, and the Chicago Woman's Bar Association in July, a petition was circulated, asking the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment, and forty-eight signatures were secured, that being all present who had not signed it before. The petition was unanimously endorsed by resolution of the assembly.

A resolution was endorsed asking the citizens of Nevada to elect Miss Anne Martin to the office of Senator.

What the West Says

By Senator Miles Poindexter

THE entire West is intensely interested in the outcome of the vote in the Senate on the amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. The western states have long since overcome the prejudices which heretofore have discriminated against women in the suffrage. The states themselves have long since recognized women as equal partners in the state, as well as in business and in the homes. With us it has ceased to be an experiment, and most of the anti-suffrage arguments, based upon theory and dire prophecy, have no effect in the face of realities.

In the western states women have the right to vote, and do vote, and exercise the most wholesome influence in public affairs. I think it is safe to say that many of the most excellent policies now in force in the western states would not have been adopted without woman suffrage. Hard-headed business men, immersed in material affairs, without much time or desire to give to political speculation, who bitterly opposed many of these new measures simply because they were unaccustomed to them, are now just as strongly in favor of them. In other words, there is universal approval of measures which the good sense and sound feeling of women carried into effect.

IT has been discovered, much to the surprise of ultra-conservatives, that the suffrage has not in any respect changed the nature of women, although it has given them a new dignity and power. Women anti-suffragists, especially, have argued that women would be spoiled by politics. Nothing of the kind has happened in the West. In the first place, comparatively few women are in politics in any other sense than that of taking a keen and intelligent interest in public questions and voting their convictions upon them. To do this has not required any displacement of woman in her domestic or other relations. As a matter of fact, the wholesomest and best place for the formation of public opinion is the family circle. It is the real foundation of our institutions anyhow. It is here that papers, magazines, and other sources of information are read and discussed in a sane and normal way under conditions which tend towards freedom of judgment and intelligent decision. Women, of course, as well as men, have various opportunities, as they always did, of meeting with their neighbors and exchanging views, and so adding to their stock of information and to their ability to form a correct judgment. The further act of registering this judgment in a vote is, after all, when one sees it in operation, not such a difficult, complicated affair, and not at all the horrible bugaboo which has been pictured. Our polling places are decent places. They were so before women voted, and they are more emphatically so since they have voted. Under the Australian ballot system the greatest care is taken to protect the independence and privacy of the voter. The exercise of the suffrage has been with us always a serious, if not solemn, function. We appreciate its privileges and its importance, and this feeling is reflected in conditions at the polling places, which are orderly, quiet, and fit places for men to go with their wives, or for women to go together, or alone, and to retire to the booth for marking their ballots.

Suffice it to say that many years' experience in many of the states has confirmed our deep conviction not only of the justice, but of the value, not only to women, but to the entire community of woman suffrage. We are intensely expectant and hopeful of a favorable result of the Senate vote on the national amendment.

What Wisconsin Says

SO many entries were made in the Essay Contest instituted by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association that it has taken weeks to decide the winner. "Why This Congress Should Pass the Suffrage Amendment" was the subject of the essays and the first prize was awarded to Miss Blanche Fleming, a student in the Waukesha High School. Some high school teachers had all their English pupils write on the assigned subject and then selected the best essays for the contests. Twelve prizes in all were awarded. Miss Ada James of Richland Center was in charge of the contest.

All Red-Blooded American Women Want Citizenship

THAT the women of America look forward longingly to the time when they shall share the same privileges of citizenship which the United States has granted freely to the foreign born men of every allied and neutral nation, is indicated by two incidents noted and commented upon by presidents of the suffrage associations of Wisconsin and Indiana. Mrs. Theodora Youmans, President of Wisconsin, has sent to the *Woman Citizen* the following appreciative account of the Milwaukee Ceremonial which welcomed newly naturalized citizens:

"Five hundred and ninety newly naturalized citizens of Milwaukee, their wives and children, were guests of honor at a great reception held in the auditorium in Milwaukee on the evening of July 2. Every man had become a citizen during the past year. Every woman and child had been personally invited by a representative of the Americanization Committee. Beautiful printed programs showed the American flag on the cover and the names of the 590 men. Other groups of the foreign-born by nationalities—Greeks, Poles, Bohemians, etc., made a dramatic appearance as they marched in to band music each carrying the American flag and the flag of their nativity. Some of them were in native costume. The program included community singing of a splendid inspiring character, speeches and dancing. The affair was arranged by the Americanization Committee of Milwaukee of which Mrs. A. M. Simons is chairman. Mrs. Simons is one of the active members of the Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association."

A DRIVE for 100,000 new members has been launched in Indiana by the Woman's Franchise League under the chairmanship of Mrs. Fred H. McCullock of Fort Wayne. Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the Franchise League, is convinced suffrage is a war measure, as are the 1,500 officers of the League to whom she sent the following open letter:

"To win the war is our immediate necessity; to win it the quickest, biggest, most enduring way; to win it for the benefit of all people for all time, and in the winning of this war so to advance the cause of humanity and progress that all our sacrifices need not be in vain.

"You know, as every suffragist knows, that the cause of suffrage is closely linked with every hope of real democracy, with every idea of real progress. We all believe that enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men is an actual war measure. Our allies have found it so, and enfranchised their women, or are definitely planning to. It is time to make false the statement, now true, that 'the United States is the only English-speaking nation in the world whose women are not enfranchised.'

"You have given yourself to war work! Give now your time and your energies for the month of August to *this* branch of war work, the pushing of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. You will find your work made easy by the change of public opinion. Sentiment for suffrage was never so strong as today."

OFFICERS OF THE DALLAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE WERE FIRST TO ENROLL FOR THE PRIMARIES

The enrollment of Texas women for participation in the primaries July 27th broke the record. Word received at the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, stated that the number of women enrolling would in all probability reach 400,000. This is a phenomenal record, and establishes anew their claim that women do want to vote. And when Primary day came they voted. Out of the 750,000 votes cast about 625,000 were against James Ferguson, the previously impeached Governor of Texas, who entered the lists for a renomination. Governor Ferguson had brought in a minority report at the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1916 against woman suffrage, and the women remembered. As reported in the New York Times "The woman vote swept Texas. Every man they indorsed won by a huge majority."

Mrs. McCulloch, Chairman of the General Committee for the campaign, when asked why she was heading this drive for 100,000 members and 700,000 petition signatures, said: "I took up this work because I felt that I was in some way discharging my debt to the women who have worked so faithfully with me in the last Liberty Loan Drive. In the different house-to-house canvasses that women have made, they have found so many women who want to buy bonds, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross memberships, but have not a cent of their own.

"WE could serve our country better if we had the vote," was the slogan that stood out in black letters against the gold background of the badges worn by the members of the Woman's Suffrage League of Augusta, Georgia, who took part in the parade which featured the Fourth of July celebration in that city. Six hundred members of the league were in line, though they did not march as a unit, but with the various organizations in the procession with which they were affiliated. The press report says of the six hundred: "Suffrage leaguers are leading spirits in all Augusta woman organizations and the badges appeared like a chain linking them together—linking all women together in the cause of woman."

The Suffrage League joined with the progressive and influential organization of men and of women and with prominent taxpayers in petitioning the City Conference Board of the Richmond Board of Education for an increase in salary for graded teachers. The raise was granted. The accounts in the press state that the petition, which played a big part in the proceedings, was handled in a strong way, the reading of the petition by Miss A. B. Tarver being followed by a talk in its behalf by Miss Anne Campbell. Business men present pronounced Miss Campbell's talk the clearest, most convincing, and best put together of any talk of that nature they had heard. One of the school trustees is quoted as saying, "Any person—woman or man—who can make a business statement or business argument as this lady has made them, is worth more compensation—war time or peace time—than eighty-five dollars per month maximum."

Dead Nebraskans Made to Sign

THE charges of fraud and forgery made by the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association against the Anti Suffrage Association of that state, relative to the securing of signatures to the petition which suspended the partial suffrage law, are being substantiated to a remarkable degree, as the testimony of the witnesses called in the examination proceeds.

The plaintiffs called 132 witnesses when the signatures obtained in Richardson County by special examiner C. A. Emery at Falls City were under examination. According to the *Lincoln, Nebraska, Press*, a large number of the witnesses called, declared under oath that they did not sign the petition, and the only way they could account for the appearance of their names was that a circulator of the petition, John Norton of Omaha, must have written their names in. Only a few said they signed the petition with full knowledge of its import, and others stated they signed believing it was a suffrage petition.

A Richardson County undertaker, D. D. Reavis, testified that the name of A. Kellar, which appeared on the petition, must be a forgery because he had assisted at the burial of Mr. Kellar six months before the petition was circulated.

Another witness called, proved to be nearly totally blind and unable to read and write.

The Sheriff of Richardson County testified that eighteen of the names appearing on the petition were not, so far as he knew, residents of the county.

An Omaha dispatch states that John Norton, aged nineteen, and an employee of the postoffice, for alleged forgery of signatures to the petition has been taken into custody, being the first arrest following the expose of alleged forgery of signatures. Norton was arrested, according to a report, on complaint of L. C. Mauger, charged with forging Mauger's name to the petition. Mr. Mauger is said to be a strong advocate of woman suffrage.

Suffrage leaders, it is said, say that the arrest of Norton is only the beginning of a campaign which will result in the arrest of many, many persons who are alleged to have forged signatures to these anti-suffrage petitions.

The Centennial of

By Her

Alice Stone

LUCY STONE, "THE MORNING STAR OF THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT."

LUCY STONE, whose one hundredth anniversary will be celebrated on August 13th, has been called "The morning star of the woman's rights movement." Other women before her had spoken occasionally for this cause, while devoting themselves mainly to other radical subjects; but she was the first and for a long time the only lecturer who made it her specialty, and who traveled all up and down the country preaching it, year after year, with an almost magical eloquence. In the words of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Lucy Stone was the first person by whom the heart of the American public was widely and deeply stirred on the woman question."

She was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass., the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews. She was a descendant of that Deacon Gregory Stone who in 1664, with three others, presented to the General Court of Massachusetts a largely-signed memorial protesting against the proposed government of New England by a Royal Commission, not chosen by the people. Her great-grandfather fought in the French and Indian war; her grandfather was an officer in the war of the Revolution. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected, but fully believing, like most men of his day, in the right of husbands to rule over their wives. Her mother was an excellent Christian woman, who submitted conscientiously.

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows barefooted by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other to warm it. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, and said, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

THE little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and made up her mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she determined to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

She was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree. Her brothers had gone to college, but when her father heard of her wish to do likewise, he said, "Is the child crazy?" She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching by turns. At Mt. Holyoke Academy, which she attended for a time, she was held up as an example for the spotless neatness of her plain print dresses and white collars.

She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master headforemost out of the window into a deep snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach in winter, because then the big boys were released from farm work, and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages given to women teachers, it took her nine years to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, Ohio, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a stateroom, but slept on deck on a pile of grainsacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could pay for only a "deck passage."

AT Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at less than fifty cents a week. She kept healthy and happy, distinguished herself in her studies, and found time in addition for good works.

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and asked her to speak, together with the college president and some of the professors. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board, made up of the professors' wives. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered, "those men were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the classroom. I was not afraid of them at all!"

At Oberlin she met Antoinette L. Brown, who was to become the first ordained woman minister. The two girls soon formed a friendship, which was cemented later by their marrying brothers.

The young men of the class had to hold debates, as part of their college work. The young women were not allowed to debate, but were required to attend, so as to help form an audience for the boys. Lucy was intending to lecture, and Antoinette to preach. They asked to be allowed to debate. The professor in that department was liberal, and consented. Tradition says the debate was a brilliant one; but the faculty at once forbade any repetition. Women must "keep silence."

Lucy persuaded an old colored woman who owned a small house to give the occasional use of her parlor to the girls who wanted to debate. Coming by ones and twos, so as not to attract attention, she and Antoinette and others would gather there and discuss all sorts of deep subjects. Sometimes in summer they held their meetings in the woods. This was the first debating club ever formed among college girls.

At her graduation she was appointed to write an essay to be read at Commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not to read it herself, she declined to write it. About forty years later, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering.

She was graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture in the same year. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. Finally the Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that, on the anti-slavery platform, this would not do. She answered, "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I *must* speak for the women." She resigned her position, but the abolitionists persuaded her to continue speaking for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times regarded as too sacred for a woman's rights meeting—while the rest of the week she lectured for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

HER adventures during the next ten years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no co-operation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. She put up the posters for her own meetings, with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would call the boys about her and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window, a hose was put through, and she was deluged with ice-cold water while speaking. She put on her shawl and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned; spitballs and eggs were thrown; once a hymn book was hurled at her head with stunning force; but she almost always ended by gaining her hearers' hearts.

She traveled over a large part of the United States. In most of the places no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity drew

a Great Pioneer

Daughter Blackwell

THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN TO TAKE A COLLEGE DEGREE.

immense audiences. They expected to see a tall, gaunt, angular person, with aggressive manners and a strident voice. They found a small, quiet woman, gentle and winning, with the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker.

SHE had a wonderful eloquence. Her transparent simplicity, sincerity, and intense earnestness, added to a singular personal magnetism and a complete forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker.

At one woman's rights meeting in New York the mob made such a clamor that no speaker could be heard. One after another tried it, only to have their voices drowned forthwith by hoots and howls. The Rev. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. She answered, "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of churchgoers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. After the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till only Lucy Stone and Stephen Foster were left. She said, "You had better run, Stephen; they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush, and a big man, grasping a club, sprang upon the platform. Lucy turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and, holding his club with the other, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn to pieces.

WHEN she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee, partly because she was anxious that everyone should hear and be converted, and she feared that a door fee might keep someone away; partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston she used to put up at a lodging house on Hanover Street where they gave her meals for twelve and a half, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping with the daughters of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak, she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large, despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

In 1850 she headed the call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass. (The first local convention had been held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.) This great meeting attracted wide attention, and the report of it led Mrs. Taylor (afterwards Mrs. John Stuart Mill) to write her famous article in the *Westminster Review* which began the modern movement for woman suffrage in England. The annual National Woman's Rights Conventions, from that time to 1855, were organized mainly by Lucy, and she published their proceedings each year in pamphlet form, at her own expense.

On May 1, 1855, she married Henry B. Blackwell, a young merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree. He was a strong woman's rights man and abolitionist, highly gifted both as a speaker and a writer. He had attended a hearing before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, when Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips and others spoke for suffrage; and he had made up his mind then to marry her if he could. She had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to her work. He promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone. That promise was most loyally kept. From that time on they were co-workers in the movement. He gave to it not only his high talents, but much needed financial help.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who later went into the army, and is better remembered as Col. Higginson. The bride and groom drew up a joint protest against the disabilities which the laws at that time imposed on married women. It was widely published, and helped to get those injustices corrected.

She regarded the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. She was told by eminent lawyers, including the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, later Chief Justice of the United States, that there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name; it was only a custom. With her husband's full approval, she kept her own name, and continued to be called by it during nearly forty years of faithful and affectionate married life. She signed all legal documents, "Lucy Stone, wife of Henry B. Blackwell."

IN 1857, while they were living in Orange, N. J., she let her household goods be seized and sold for taxes. One of the articles taken was the baby's cradle; and she wrote a protest against taxation without representation with the baby on her knee. For a few years she dropped public work almost entirely and devoted herself to her child. Then she resumed it, and kept it up untiringly till her death; but without neglecting either husband or daughter.

In 1866 she helped to organize the American Equal Rights Association, and was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Col. Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty years. When the National and the American Associations came together and formed the National American, she was chairman of the executive committee of the united society. She always craved not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

She and her husband took an active part in organizing the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in 1870, and she raised most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was started in Boston in the same year. Mrs. Livermore was its first editor, with Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Higginson and Garrison as editorial contributors. At the end of two years, Mrs. Livermore resigned the editorship, Mrs. Stone and Mr. Blackwell took it up, and carried that burden to the end of their lives. The 47 years' existence of the journal—a lifetime unprecedented for a reform paper—was due mainly to their efforts and to the interest that they aroused and inspired.

Lucy Stone was chairman of the executive committee also of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. For a generation the suffrage work of Massachusetts and New England, and a large part of that throughout the whole country, centred in her home and in the *Woman's Journal* office, and radiated out from it. She took part in the early campaigns for the woman suffrage amendments in Kansas, Vermont, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado and Rhode Island; she spoke at innumerable legislative hearings, in Massachusetts and other states, both for suffrage and for married women's property rights, equal guardianship, etc.;

(*Continued on page 197*)

Gentlemen—The Ladies

By Private Harold R. Peat*

Late 3d Battalion, 1st Canadian Overseas Contingent

WHEN we of the armies of the Allies are down in the trenches there is a slow, monotonous passing of the time hard to realize by anyone who has never been there.

Sometimes no shells are flying around; sometimes there are no bullets discharged; sometimes, though the shells are falling, they have to find the range and we hug our dugouts for safety which appears a certainty for the time being.

Sometimes it is spring; a war-scarred but triumphant violet will raise its blossomed head bravely on the trench edge, the sky of France will be blue as the skies of home, heaven will seem far, yet near. Somewhere a lark will soar superbly and sing as it wings by the flying monster devised of man. Sometimes all of these things happen, and we who are clad in khaki with trimmings of dry mud must pass away the hours, the days, the nights, while we stand our watch in the front line.

There is stand to in the morning. There is a cleaning of rifles and sharpening of bayonets —something might happen. We take no chances unneeded in Flanders. There is breakfast and there is dinner; there is tea and there is supper. There is cleaning up and stand to again, but between whiles there is nothing.

Cards—yes; books—maybe; newspapers at intervals, letters with fair regularity. What remains? There are hours and hours of time to fill. Sleep remains, and talk. We talk folks —aye, gossip and gamble and chatter as the veriest of home mothers' meetings.

And the words of our talk, the subject of our main conversations? War—no, siree, enough of war—are we not there prosecuting war? Peace? No, sir, peace is not yet. Peace only when victory is in measured sight.

* * * * * *

WE speak of women—mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, daughters. There is the list, and one more we add to it, those of us who carry on our right arm the gold stripe of wounds—nurses.

Those are they of whom we speak, quietly, easily, pridefully. Sometimes to our latest, greatest pal we will show a treasured photo; sometimes we will read an excerpt from the latest letter we have had from "her."

This is a woman's war. It seems a sentimental saying, perhaps, to those who are unthinking, but—it is a woman's war. We soldiers realize it more than most, we who were through the first mad days of carnage and almost despair, realize it. We saw and we know.

The good God never intended this world to be a world of men alone for men alone. In the trenches for the first time we men, apart from nature's planning, realize how essential to the world is woman.

Without a woman we would remain as children, as thoughtless boys. 'Tis she and she alone who can give us the spiritual uplift, the love which has wrought miracles since time has been.

A woman's war—how the living evidences of it have burned their searing way into our brains, our consciences, our souls themselves.

April 22, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen—it is almost dawn, and we march in silence, though not depressed, along the Ypres-Menin road which leads to Calais—London—New York. Dawn has broken, and a watery sun gleams fitfully above the faint spring mist.

We near a bend and from the distance we hear the slow squelching of footsteps, leaden, weary. We wonder, then round the turn of the road we swing and before us breaks to view the tragedy of a nation.

A woman's war.

There is the grandmother in that long line of pilgrim refugees. Old women, bent and weary with years of toil, now dazed and broken with horror.

There was mother, white-haired in an hour, sometimes with a hand pressed to the stained bandage covering a bleeding and bayoneted breast.

There was the nursing baby and the toddling youngster—whimpering, often screaming in terror as shells whistled overhead, following the refugees like wanton courses of their enemy the Hun.

There was the young girl—innocence, torn and blasted, struggled for place with an awful knowledge, in the eyes of maidens—who had borne torture worse than death.

That is what we saw of war for women.

Behind them blazing homes; before—nothing, hopeless nothingness.

* * * * * *

AND so to us veterans, as to the men latest gone to the battlefields of Armageddon, has come the living evidence.

"Men have done that," we whispered one to another—and then we burned for shame that "man" should be the name given fiends of such diabolicalness—brutes; we dare not insult the inhabitants of nature's free land by calling them men.

No, the name could not be "man," for then and there we vowed that to us would come the honor of earning and holding the name of "man." To respect and honor and protect womanhood in war as in peace.

A woman's war—women enduring.

Then as time passed, as the fight waxed, flickered, waned and waxed again, rest would come to us. Our turns in the trenches would end, our days in billets would cease for a thrilling, swift moving period of time.

We would secure our leave, our meager furlough of eight days in 365. To England, to London, to Paris, to the south of France. In all of these places we saw women again. Women at war, as women in war.

At the docks, women hauling freight and shifting trucks. At the depots women despatching trains and women opening coach doors for us; women at the platform barriers, inspecting our transportations.

On the streets women steering automobiles, trucks, lorries, ambulances, buses, taxis—women police handling crowds—women window cleaners mounting ladders and wielding sponges and chamois.

Women in shops and women on delivery wagons—women at canteen service—women in khaki. Tommywaacs we call them for the soldier work they do. Women in uniforms of naval blue—"wrens" for the service they render the navy.

Women who pull white steel from gleaming furnaces; women who stitch endlessly at the white sails of airplanes; women who hammer and labor and sweat.

Women and war—woman working.

* * * * * *

Yes, how we talk of our women folk, how we think of them, how we depend on them.

When our zero hour has almost struck, when we stand poised for the leap, with foot on the fire step, and every muscle tensed for the charge I look down the line of waiting men. Every eye is gleaming, every mouth set, not one of us but knows that of all who go over at least ten in every hundred must bite the dust.

Look closely at the men, and with the exception of one or two flickers over the faces the reflection of an inward, happy smile. They —we are happy. Strange as it seems, it is so.

Today—if women want to vote—then the vote should be theirs. Politics will be cleaner for their influence to the political world. Social and civic problems must become all the clearer for woman's newer, fresher point of view, her grasp of detail and her intuition.

Ah, men folks, after we boys have been there, have seen, have suffered, have fought—we know.

Women in war—women in peace—women victorious.

Gentlemen—the ladies.

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* How adequately the "Corporal in the Suffrage Trenches," writing in the *Woman Citizen* of July 13, voiced the sentiments of the private in the French trenches is shown by Private Peat in a contribution to the *Evening Sun* of July 22.—EDITOR.

Democrats in Convention

(*Continued from page* 187)

"Upon this declaration of principles, confident of the justice of our cause, we urge the people of the state of New York to sustain the Democratic Administration in the nation by electing a Democratic State Administration and a Democratic House of Representatives."

The platform was informally discussed with some of the leading women delegates present and was in the main, acceptable, although there was much dissent from Article 2, demanding a referendum to the people of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The platform includes vigorous support of the President's war policies, agricultural reforms, increased financial support for the public schools, adequate pay for teachers, co-operation with Federal authorities to prevent profiteering, extension of the workmen's compensation laws, of the Labor Law to protect women in industry—and the establishment of a State Minimum Wage Commission.

Several of the planks in the platform seem to have been furthered by women.

Miss McPike reports that at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the membership of which she is one of twenty-one women having equal representation with men on the committee, the women were unanimous in their demand that the party platforms call for a minimum wage and eight-hour day.

When War Calls Women

WOMEN are now being taken on by the Pennsylvania Railroad in men's places at the rate of almost 1,500 a month. Previous to the war women were very rarely taken into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At present women are working to the number of 8,767 in 69 classified occupations, many of which were formerly universally regarded as capable of being filled only by men.

Today 6 women are working, in various of the shops, on car repairs; one is employed as a "caller," her duties being to summon trainmen for their runs; 74 women are at work cleaning locomotives; one is a crane operator; four are employed as locomotive despatchers; 29 are draughtswomen; 7 are draughting apprentices; 5 women are operating steam hammers; 3 are gang leaders; 1 is a coal inspector; 595 are working as laborers; 37 are employed as machine hands; 234 are messengers and assistant messengers; 6 are mechanics' helpers; 2 are oilers; 29 are classed as shop hands; 15 are employed as power operators; 8 are leverwomen; 9 are drawbridge attendants; 2 are switch attendants; 38 work as freight truckers; 1 is a trackwoman; 2 are turntable operators; 8 are upholsterers; 2 are warehouse women and 92 are employed as crossing watchwomen.

In addition there are 132 signal women and assistants; 16 bureau of information attendants; 24 parcel room and 258 storeroom attendants; 611 car cleaners; 2 Pullman space distributors; 12 elevator operators and 81 ticket sellers.

In the lines of work more customarily followed by women, there are 105 janitresses; 679 telephone operators; 266 telegraph operators; 121 telegraph operator students; 15 cooks and 4,723 girls and women who are classified as clerks, stenographers and typists.

Almost a woman's railroad.

In June, 1918, women formed 49.37 per cent of the stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad, holding 29.28 per cent of the stock.

FIGURES for nine typical munition plants given in the *Monthly Review* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for May, 1918, show considerable variation between establishments in the relative numbers of men and women employed since the war began. One plant has never had as many as 10 per cent. women employees, though the numbers have doubled in the year. Another has risen from 6 per cent. to 20 per cent. Two have fluctuated, and at present the percentage of women is slightly less than men. In the others the percentage has been steadily upward by large increases. One, for instance, which began in March, 1915, with about 22 per cent. of the employees women, now has over 58 per cent. women. At present in these nine plants over 12,000 women are employed, or 31 per cent. of the total force.

"WOMEN are wanted still in many capacities by the Government. The chemical-service section of the Army has asked the Woman's Committee to take a census of women chemists in the United States. One task to which these women will be put is experimentation in connection with poison gas bombs. The chemical gas department aims at a force of 1,600 women to replace men.

An examination for a woman economist in the Federal service will be offered August 20th (salary $1,800-$2,500).

The Open Door

TWO hundred women from 40 states are taking the course in reconstruction work at Reed College, Oregon. The training in the course, which began June 24 at Reed College and ends September 6, includes instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, psychological aspects of recovery, posture, theory of bandaging, military hospital management, massage, corrective gymnastics and other remedial exercises, practice in massage, and clinics in orthopedic surgery. Training is provided which leads to the American Red Cross Life Savers' Certificate.

NOW and again we are reminded that this is not the first time women have been through wars. Having engaged in active service during the Civil War, a woman now 88 years old is instructing a class in knitting. This is Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., who accompanied her husband to Army camps wherever he was assigned for duty in Civil War days. Still interested in war service, she teaches knitting to children in the Takoma Park Church school.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church in Takoma Park, of which Mr. Longacre is pastor, is active in Red Cross work. The church is divided into districts, which in turn are organized into societies under leaders. These societies meet once a week to make garments for hospitals, and sweaters or other knitted garments.

Marching Behind

"I'M marching on," said the colonel's wife,
"Back of my soldier in the field,
His to command brave men in the strife,
Mine a weapon of love to wield;
To soothe, to comfort, to help, to cheer,
Those that the soldier holds most dear;
Gladly I turn to this task of mine,
To work for the women behind the line."

"I'm marching on," cried the mother brave,
"Back of my soldier across the sea;
He fights this country's cause to save,
He leaves a sacred trust with me;
Mine to keep burning the home-fires bright,
That our defenders shall have to eat,
Beef and sugar and fat and wheat."

"I'm marching on," said the maiden fair,
"My brother's a private far away;
He's doing his bit with the boys over there,
I'm doing my bit with the ones that stay;
I'm training the girls for farm and field,
That crops may flourish and gardens yield;
For we must answer this nation's call,
And our abundance replenish all."

"We're marching—sisters, mothers and wives,
Back of our soldiers, brave and true;
Giving our strength as they give their lives,
Marching under the Red, White and Blue;
For us they are holding the foe at bay,
But we're holding behind, every step of the way,
Our men to nurse, and to clothe, and to feed,
We're marching on with this nation's need."

—CAROLINE TICKNOR, of the Vigilantes.

THE knitting of 224 woolen garments for 28 men in 98 hours is the record of less than a dozen women of the National League for Women's Service at Wray, Colorado. If knitters will work at a pace like that no wonder the Red Cross reported recently 5,000,000 knitted garments sent overseas within a year.

WIVES still wistful for their old domestic occupations, though their men are "over there," should apply to the quartermaster's mending bureau. When a soldier tears a garment it is turned in to the government shops at the cantonments where hundreds of women are employed as menders and laundresses. In employing women preference is given to wives, sisters and mothers of the men in the service.

HOUSEKEEPING courses for wives are a development of the war that makes it look as if wives were planning after the war to put housekeeping on a more professional basis. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, announces for wives and daughters of army officers, during the term 1918-1919, three scholarships in household arts and science. They are designed especially for those going into domestic science as a profession.

MOST interesting perhaps, of all the Civil Service positions opened by the war is that of curative workshop instructor in General Hospitals, Medical Department at large, and in the War Department, doing educational work with wounded soldiers. Competitors will not be required to report for examination but will be rated on education and experience in teaching agriculture, commercial, industrial or vocational subjects. Entrance salaries for these positions range from $1,800 to $3,000 a year, according to the grade qualified for.

At General Hospital No. 7, Hospital Training School, Jennie A. Turner is already doing reconstructive training work. She was for three years designer of weaving for the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.

A MAN'S wages—five dollars a day and keep—was the ultimatum of fifteen-year-old Elda Winkelman, of Smith Center, Kansas. Why not? She is doing a man's work—driving a five-horse-12-foot grain header. She is managing her huge apparatus as well as any man they ever saw, if one can believe the many wheat-raisers from that section of Kansas, who have been attracted as onlookers by the unusual sight of a girl driving five horses. There are many women working in the wheat fields of Northwestern Kansas, but Miss Elder is probably the only one running a header.

With her two brothers gone to war and her aged father despairing of getting his big wheat crop cut, Elda boldly spoke up and said she would run the header if he would allow her a man's wages. Her father snapped up the offer in a hurry, although not believing his daughter in earnest. But he was "shown" an hour later when his daughter, garbed in overalls, hitched up the horse power, got onto the header and struck out for the wheat field. She says that after she puts her father's crop into the stack she will continue running the header until all the fields of the neighbors are cut.

Illustrations by Eleanor Middleditch

THERE is an ambulance now tossing about in the hold of a French liner somewhere on the high seas which carries with it as many thoughts and sacrifices as have ever gone into wood and steel and machinery. This ambulance is on its way to France, where it is to work for the new gas hospital unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. It was bought with the earnings and the sacrificial offerings of the pupils of the Cortelyou School (P. S. 139), Brooklyn.

It started to become a military ambulance a year ago and was originally planned to accompany the King's County Hospital Unit. First of all it was to be a $1,000 ambulance, purchased entirely by the grammar school children of Cortelyou. Then the school grew confident and ambitious and stretched its plans to a G. M. C., $1,700 ambulance of the latest 1917 make.

What the children of Cortelyou School did might well set a goal for war fund financiers. In three weeks they raised $1,680. All under fourteen, these children cut grass, cleaned cellars and sold junk.

One little girl, a graduate of Cortelyou, came back and offered to give up a week's vacation to make and sell a special kind of raisin bread. Every noon at 12 o'clock through a very hot week, she trudged in, flushed and heated, carrying her orders of bread, finally earning $18.

The children earned their money singly and they earned it by classes. Nothing could stop them once they were started on their campaign. Some of them offered to go without desserts for a whole year if their parents would advance them the money the desserts would cost. The graduating glass gave up flowers or gifts for the sake of the fund. One class made and sold ribbon pins of the Allies' colors. Another made Red Cross knitting bags.

Then the whole school gave a cake sale. We are talking now about the days when people spoke of cake above a whisper and there was no ban on sugar. The cake sale started out as an affair of a few tables. It grew to a corner on the cake market, it became a cake rout. Some one sent a hurry call to the assistant principal of the school telling her she'd better come down and look after her cake sale, for it was swamping the city. When she arrived the cakes were coming, coming in platoons, coming in brigades, coming in regiments. Those in charge took in cakes hand over hand, like a sailor taking in sail. They set them on tables, under the tables, behind the tables. And still they came, $400 worth, and all sold inside of three hours. One mother said earnestly, "I gave my very best. I put eleven eggs in that cake." Think of it! But that was a year ago, in 1917, before it was said that "a frosted cake is an affair for martial law." Who could have an eleven-egg cake, or any cake at all, in 1918?

WHEN the money was all raised Dr. Fiske of the King's County Hospital Unit, who was to take the ambulance over to France, stood in a reviewing stand while Cortelyou School filed by on parade, each class handing in a check for its quota of the great fund. One of the most impressive moments of his life, Dr. Fiske called it. It was so impressive that the school's physical director caught the contagion for France on that very day and the school nurse up and volunteered likewise as a Red Cross nurse.

This is what those earnest children did: sent an ambulance and two people to the front.

And that ambulance was not bought in any casual or injudicious manner, believe Cortelyou. Dr. Fiske sent finer and finer types to P. S. 139 for inspection until finally he found the latest, most up-to-date type, and it was chosen. It stood in the playground in all its efficient grayness while the children were marched out—all the way from first grade up to the eighth, to look it over.

And it was solemnly approved.

And bought in July, 1917.

And expected to go to France at once. But this wasn't the end of the story of Cortelyou School ambulance.

THE King's County Unit was delayed; Dr. Fiske was delayed; the physical director and the Red Cross Nurse were delayed, while the ambulance, created out of love and service and cakes and junk and grass cutting, did odd jobs for the King's County Hospital in times of emergency, with a plate on its side explaining it as the gift of Cortelyou School.

And then on February 1st, 1918, notice came from Washington to the much tried little workers of Brooklyn that requirements for ambulances were all changed and the Government could not use this ambulance—which was returned forthwith to the donors.

Now an ambulance is of about as much use to a city public school as a street sprinkling cart would be in Venice.

Here was a perfectly typical white elephant.

On the staff of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., are several Brooklyn women. Therefore, Miss Langthorn, assistant principal of Cortelyou School, bethought herself of offering the ambulance to the women's hospitals for service in France through Mrs. George Notman of the Brooklyn Suffrage Party, who accepted it with heartfelt thanks.

(*Continued on page* 198)

"THE CAKES WERE COMING, COMING IN PLATOONS, THEY SET THEM ON TABLES, UNDER THE TABLES"

Industrial Women's New Milestone

Women in Industry Service

THE long upward climb of the industrial woman has reached a vantage point within the last few weeks. Early in July, just between the Fourth of July and Bastile Day, to make it more emphatic, Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor.

This is considered by the National Women's Trade Union League to be one of the most significant acts of the present administration. It is the first time, they say, that the Government has given full recognition to the woman's point of view in the councils of labor. It is also the first time that a trade union woman has been given an appointment to an administrative office in a national executive department.

There is no woman on the National War Labor Board.

There is no woman on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

At the head of the new bureau will be Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the woman's branch of the ordnance bureau in the War Department, formerly with the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. Her assistant will be Miss Mary Anderson, a member of the executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and for seven years organizer of the National Women's Trade Union League, and the present vice-chairman of the Washington Committee of the League.

MISS ANDERSON, who is of Swedish birth, knows the labor story, for she has lived it—as a stitcher in the Chicago shoe factories for eighteen years.

During much of that time she was president of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers Local, and for a year, when she was working in a factory at Lynn, Mass., she was president of the women's local there.

Miss Anderson enters her new position from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, where she has been supervisor in the woman's branch of the industrial service section. In this capacity her work consisted chiefly of conferences with workers and employers in connection with the enforcement of the Government's labor policy in munition factories.

"The need for the Woman's Bureau, and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grow out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding women in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in policy-making boards.

"Until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the Woman's Bureau has a big work cut out for it. The greatest thing in the future of the Woman's Bureau will be the fact that its chief, a woman, will be a member of the War Labor Policies Board. This means that she will have equal authority with any man on the Board, not only with regard to women, but with regard to men also—bringing to bear in the Government for the first time in the history of this country the woman's view on labor questions."

Miss Anderson expresses herself strongly in favor of writing the Government's labor standards into all Government contracts. The greatest problem of all the new bureau will have to deal with, she says, is the problem of securing equal pay for equal work by women and men. In scores of factories, according to her observations, women are now doing men's work for less than men are paid.

"WE must focus attention on such things as this, and on the ten-hour shift that prevails for women in some factories, both day and night. Women know what such conditions mean to women, the mothers of the race. On these and all other labor questions we hope to make the Woman's Bureau the expression of the labor woman's point of view in the Government's labor administration."

The official title of the new bureau is the "Woman-in-Industry Service." Women leaders in the labor movement for at least nine years have seen the necessity for such a bureau. It was at the request of the National Women's Trade Union League that the Jones-Casey bill was introduced in Congress.

In 1916 it was computed that with women constituting 20 per cent of the wage earners of the country, and the number constantly growing, only 4 per cent of the funds appropriated for industrial investigation were devoted to the study of the special problems of women in industry. Vital facts concerning the conditions of women's work were not available.

The Jones-Casey bill never reached a vote in Congress, but the war itself did for women in this instance what it has done for women in other forms of liberation from old and binding traditionalism. Men used to say glibly that they represented women, but now they can say this no more, and they themselves know it.

This is a part of what the Secretary of Labor has to say about the establishment of this far-sighted program for the working woman:

"The women's division has been established in response to needs widely felt by all, men as well as women, who are conscious of the increasing share women must have in the industrial activities of the war.

"The women's division will concern itself primarily with war conditions, but will be mindful of the need for observing and interpreting the tendencies in women's employment which are likely to have permanent social effects."

AN instance of the imperative need of such a bureau is the first task undertaken by this women's division, to investigate and recommend as to whether the Government shall sanction the employment of women in hazardous chemical industries where only men have hitherto been employed. The question has been put into the hands of a committe of experts by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the bureau, and the commmittee assembled in Washington last Saturday to begin its work.

Miss Anderson, assistant chief, was sent to Niagara Falls, N. Y., to visit the industries in question and make a preliminary report on the situation in time for the committee's meeting.

THE committee consisted of experts in industrial hygiene and sanitation, most of them representing departments of the Government handling contracts with the industries in question. The list of those invited by Miss Van Kleeck included: Lieut.-Col. Harry E. Mock, Surgeon-General's Office, chairman; Captain Austin D. Reilley, Ordnance Department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, expert in industrial poisons; Miss Mary Anderson; Commander Riley, of the Navy Department; John Vogt, of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the National Research Council; Captain Bradley, of the Gas Defense Service; Miss Nelle Swartz, chief of the new woman's bureau of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. A. J. Scherewsky, of the Public Health Service.

This investigation is undertaken as the result of a request from the Employers' Association of Niagara Falls, at which point are centered 21 industries producing chlorine, caustic soda, electrodes, formaldehyde, poison gas, and other basic war materials. The Employers' Association states that "Polish women here are anxious to go on shift work of 8 hours, provided such permission could be obtained from the Department, subject, of course, to supervision and suspension by the President."

"Our first consideration in this matter," says Miss Van Kleeck, "will be to assure ourselves just what the hazards are, and whether they are of a kind to which women are more susceptible than men. If the conditions are found to be such as not to warrant the Government's sanction for the employment of women, our experts hope to be able in any case to minimize the hazards and improve the conditions for men.

"A Clearing House of Thought and Leadership"

I have urged and Congress has now granted the necessary authority to establish a woman's division in the Department of Labor. Its immediate task will be to develop in the industries of the country policies and methods which will result in the most effective use of women's services in production for the war, while at the same time preventing their employment under injurious conditions. Its large and very necessary aim will be to focus attention on the national importance of the conditions of women's work as influencing national standards and as affecting the welfare of the entire nation.

The problems of women in industry are so manifold and complex that a clearing house of thought and leadership is needed by the National Government. The women's division has been established to give leadership. To make this leadership effective, however, I confidently appeal to all for co-operation with Miss Van Kleeck and Miss Anderson—to women, individually and through their organizations, to national and state administrations and to industry generally.

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Journal of a "Y" Worker under Fire

What They Are Wearing in France

By Helen Perry

In Paris you see only uniforms and mourning. All the Red Cross workers, canteen workers, telephone girls, etc., are in uniform as are the French women, serving as conductors, cab drivers, etc. Our uniform is recognized everywhere we go, is usually saluted by officers, and is a great protection from annoyance in a French town like this.

STYLES FOR CANTEENERS

THE work gets more interesting every day. Yesterday we ordered our uniforms. They are of gray whipcord, with French-blue collars, ties, scarfs and hats and are fairly good-looking and very comfortable. We are wearing them as nonchalantly as possible, and trying to look as though we had worn them all our lives, with only occasional lapses into civilian's clothing. We wear white shirts in Paris and blue in the field. Our pinafores are of blue chambray, and our dress-up ones of a jolly chintz. Our insignia all have the red triangle.

The hut pinafores have little white collars and caps. We also have bright cretonne aprons for dress occasions. All the aprons are made by Mrs. Conkling's French women, about whom I will tell you later, and we are trying to get the shirtwaist order for her, too. The capes are of dark-green cloth with the blue collars.

I don't think it has missed raining a single day since I have been here. And the mud has somewhat the color and consistency of soft fudge. I wear my big shoes all the time, and my raincape much of the time, and even an umbrella part of the time, which I consider a great concession to the weather, but when one has only one uniform and hat to last nine months, and has to go to bed while they are cleaned and pressed, one has a care. Did I tell you that we didn't have to pay for our uniforms? The Y. M. C. A. now furnishes one uniform with two skirts, one hat, four shirtwaists, aprons and a cape. So that much money is saved for something else. We wear our uniforms always. Even if we are invited to the general's for dinner (which we aren't), we wear them. We have struck on the high collars, though, and wear them turned down in a little V-shape. They are so much more becoming that way. We are told they are very smart looking, and they certainly save a lot of trouble. Our spare time is becoming a joke. We haven't any!

IF I had worried before about the future population of France, I have ceased to since I have lived on this street. I have never seen so many children before in my life. They all wear little pinafores and have bright red cheeks, and look just like Poulbot's sketches. And they all say Good Night quite indiscriminately at any time of day. It's funny to hear them use the English they have picked up. Tonight I saw a whole row of little girls lined up to salute some officers.

We've been having lots of fun with our peculiar French. One day this week we went shopping for rubber gloves, in our very best French, as we thought. Everywhere we asked they merely threw up their hands, or looked vague but polite, as the French always do. Finally we found some on a counter and triumphantly purchased them. We found out that the reason we had gotten no results before was that we had been asking for "dents de caoutchouc" instead of "gants," meaning rubber teeth instead of rubber gloves! . . .

I STARTED to tell about Mrs. Conkling's work. This morning she took us through her Ouvroir, and I had tea with her yesterday. She has a beautiful home, an apartment up near the Bois. We went first of all to the little house where the French women were sewing. It is really a community house, where anyone in that quarter of Paris who is needy may find work. These women each do the thing they can do best, embroidery, fine sewing, fitting, laundering, dressmaking, etc. They are making the aprons for the Y. M. C. A. and we hope to get them the waist orders, too. They are making and dressing quaint dolls. In another building near by they give out coarse sewing and knitting to the women who can only work at home. They are paid very small sums for these, for instance, twenty-five cents for a pair of stockings, but it keeps them from starvation at least, and gives them a steady employment. In still another building they give out garments to the refugees. A big box just came as we were there. Mrs. Conkling says that the shoes especially are a God-send, as their price in Paris is prohibitive. Nothing worn is too poor to send, old dresses, old underclothes, hats, coats, shoes, anything. If you have anything at all, send it. It all helps such a lot over here. Mrs. Conkling is doing this work in connection with the Sisters who have always worked in that quarter of Paris, and know who are worthy and who are not.

LE PETIT Ouvroir du Gros Caillou was commenced in August, 1914, as soon as the war broke out, by Mrs. Henry Conkling, the wife of an American physician living in Paris. Knowing the conditions of the working people of the city, Mrs. Conkling with the help of a French lady, Mademoiselle Guilhou, set up a little workshop to give sewing to mothers of families whose means of subsistence had been suddenly swept away. From that time to this large numbers of destitute Parisians have been kept from utter misery by means of the modest "ouvroir." Money raised—largely in the United States—is dispensed as small daily wages for sewing to grandmothers, mothers and young girls, many of whom are refugees. In addition, boxes upon boxes of partially worn garments—above all shoes—have been packed in the United States and distributed among the "little workers" of the Quartier Gros Caillou. In normal times it is hoped by the promoters that this little workshop will become self-supporting, but that cannot happen until after the war ends.—Editor's Note.]

A Monument of Shame

THE following is from the diary of a German prisoner:

"Since the 10th of this month (November) 50 women and young girls from Aertryke have been working on the concrete shelters of Leke. As Leke is in the zone of fire and has been bombarded not later than yesterday, I do not understand once more the authorities. If that measure has not been taken as reprisals it constitutes for Germany a monument of shame so great that it is not possible to conceive a greater one. Three or four weeks ago they drove out the civil population of Leke, and now they oblige women and children to work on concrete shelters of the village. It is a shame that this measure has been taken, for it is I who, every morning, bring the group of 47 women to Leke and conduct them back to Aertryke."

Saving the Children

IN a recent number of *L'Illustration*, Henry Bordeaux describes the work of Mme. Gillet-Motte, of Bonbaix. He says:

"She was called to Annamasse to meet her sister, nephews, and nieces, just back from Invaded France. She saw all the rueful defilee, the clusters of children left without a mother, five or six of them led by a 14-year old, whose back was bent under the pack, whose keen eyes followed every movement of the little band, prompt to give notice in case of danger. Mme. Gillet-Motte saw the painful sight and the next day she came back, not alone. A manufacturer of Lyon, Mr. Cabaud, accompanied her, and with his help, she founded the 'Secours aux Rapatriés.' They have now adopted over 1,800 orphaned or lost children and considerable numbers of invalid women and old men have passed through their hands.

"The London Red Cross insisted on giving her a hospital of 300 beds at Etrambiere. The American Red Cross chose to look after the children affected with anemia and contagious diseases."

IT is no uncommon thing in these days to hear of nurses killed beside the beds of the wounded. The long distance German gun trained on Paris produced another type among the *héroines du jour* reported each week in *La Francaise*. The shell that struck *La Maternité* struck Marthe Lere, a young pupil nurse, as she was placing an infant in its mother's arms. She interposed her body between the two in the bed and the shell. The first rule of that maternity hospital is "whatever it may cost, save the life of the child." Mlle. Lere did better; she fulfilled the task imposed upon himself by one of the greatest obstetricians of the day—she saved both at the cost of her own life.

Centennial of a Pioneer

(*Continued from page* 191)

she conducted a vast correspondence, and was in continual request to address all sorts of gatherings. A host of the best men and women in the country were her co-workers in the American Association. The compilers of the "History of Woman Suffrage" were warm partisans of the "National" wing of the movement, and they have naturally laid most stress upon its activities. But the work of the American was extensive, earnest, influential, and wise.

LUCY STONE was one of the most modest and self-effacing of women. She had no thirst for fame. She kept no record of her work, did not save her press clippings, and, when importuned to furnish particulars of her life for books of "Famous Women," refused almost with horror. Her zeal for woman suffrage was apostolic; it was like a fire in the bones. There was something about her peculiarly sweet and winning, almost angelic, that took people captive. Obstinate opponents were sometimes converted merely by the sight of her face. All the purely womanly instincts were strong in her. To the last, she loved a love-story. She had infinite motherliness. Her face always beamed at the sight of a baby; and all children were drawn to her, like bees to a flower. On countless occasions during her lecture trips, on boat or train, she helped worried and anxious young mothers to soothe a crying child. She was an excellent cook and housekeeper, of the old New England type. She made her own yeast, her own dried beef, even her own soap.

ALTHOUGH so quiet and gentle, she hardly knew what fear was. She told us that in all the mobs and tumults of the early days, she was never conscious of a quickened heart-beat. Her husband called her "the gentlest and most heroic of women." She showed the same courage when she learned that she was to die. "I know the Eternal Order, and I believe in it," she said. "I have not a fear, nor a dread, nor a doubt." To a friend who expressed the wish that she might have lived to see suffrage granted, she answered, "Oh, I shall know it! I think I shall know it on the other side." When a letter from the Women's Press Association was read to her, speaking warmly of her work, she said, slowly, "I think I have done what I could. I certainly have tried. With one hand I made my family comfortable; with the other—" There her voice failed through weakness. She meant that with the other she had tried to help the world. Her last words to her daughter were, "Make the world better." She passed away on October 18, 1893.

She had advised her family not to have a public funeral; she thought there would not be many who would care to come. But the people began to gather hours beforehand. When the doors were opened, hundreds were standing silently in the street. The great church was crowded. Dr. Charles G. Ames said afterwards that it was less like a funeral than a coronation. From sea to sea the newspapers, even those most opposed to equal rights, bore testimony to her worth. A life-long enemy declared that up to that time the death of no woman in America had called forth so wide an expression of public affection and esteem.

THE protest published by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell at the time of their wedding was as follows:

While acknowledging our mutual affection by publicly assuming the relationship of husband and wife, yet, in justice to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it our duty to declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of, voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being, while they confer upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess. We protest especially against the laws which give the husband:

1. The custody of the wife's person.
2. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.
3. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her or placed in the hands of trustees, as in the case of minors, idiots and lunatics.
4. The absolute right to the product of her industry.
5. Also against laws which give to the widower so much larger and more permanent an interest in the property of his deceased wife than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
6. Finally, against the whole system by which the legal existence of the wife "is suspended during marriage," so that in most States, she neither has a legal part in the choice of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit property.

We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that, until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws by every means in their power.

We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

Thus, reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
LUCY STONE.

West Brookfield, Mass., May 1, 1855.

Only "A Handful of Antis"

"WOMAN suffrage will be given an overwhelming victory this fall in South Dakota," said William Jennings Bryan to a committee of suffragists at Sioux Falls, July 14.

"I presume you have your handful of antis in this state," Mr. Bryan said. "Well, in the states where women vote you find no antis, trying to relieve the women of the 'burden and responsibility of voting.' If it is such a burden, why don't the antis go to these states and help relieve the women? Suffrage doesn't come and go, and I feel assured that woman suffrage will come to South Dakota this fall, and as in every other instances, of course it will come to stay."

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The Appeal of Democracy

(*Continued from page* 186)

The Federal Prohibition Amendment was passed by votes on both sides of the chamber. It had strong backing from Democrats and Republicans, and strong opposition also. The same is true in the case of the Suffrage Amendment which is still pending at the time this is written. While the Income Tax amendment and that for the popular election of Senators were submitted by a non-partisan vote—as any Constitutional amendment must be—they had been planks in the Democratic platform, and for that reason deserve to be classed among the achievements of the Democratic party.

We are told that "the women of the West voted for Wilson because he kept us out of war." Granted. They did not vote for him because of what he promised to do in the future, but because of what he had done. It is a noteworthy fact that when war was declared all those far Western states, with one exception, filled their quota before the draft went into effect. The Western woman is no flaccid, shrinking advocate of peace at any price.

The women of America want this war waged to a conclusive peace. Failure is impossible, but if we win and go our victorious way to build greater navies, more deadly weapons with which to keep the world an armed camp, piling the taxes ever higher against that future day when we shall again go forth to slay and be slain, then we shall have lost all democracy stands for and all for which humanity and civilization are struggling today. The immediate object of this war is to do away forever with the power of one man to bring about such woe and misery, but the ultimate aim for which we fight is the abolition of war and that the world shall be "Safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own."

Unless democracy means that we shall spend our millions for those things which are permanent, for life more abundant, for freedom of body and soul and in the realization, rather than the pursuit of happiness, it means nothing. If it means less than this to anyone who calls himself by its name, he does not know the meaning of the term.

Also for Democracy

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when in Detroit recently strongly endorsed the woman suffrage campaign now in progress in Michigan.

Correspondence

A Postmistress's Bit

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

WE had our "drive" to sell our quota of Thrift and W. S. S. on June 28. We are required to sell $600 of these. I have sold here in the post office since last December to the amount of $378.

On the 28th, at a meeting at the school, we sold T. S. and W. S. S. to the amount of $613, and received pledges to purchase $800 between now and January 1, 1919. The work of this "drive" fell upon a Manual Garcia and myself in about equal proportion, and there was a good deal of it.

This work came at the same time I have to prepare Money Order and Quarterly Postal reports and, what, with my post office duties to attend to as usual, I had to work day and evening, several times till midnight or after, as well as Sunday and on the Fourth, in order to get all the work done in time.

I am seventy-one years old, and for this reason cannot turn off work like a younger woman. I enjoy being of use in the world at my time of life and am glad to help along the work our country is doing, though it is but a small part I can do.

I could not get along without the Woman Citizen and shall take it as long as I can find the dollar to pay for it.

There is much I would like to write, but have no time to spare in that way now. Others are doing that kind of work more ably than I could.

What wonderful progress the world is making under the stimulus of the Hun's barbarian warfare! When this war is over we shall be incalculably further advanced in all that will make the world a better place to live in than we could possibly have been in a century or more of time but for this awful struggle, though the price is stupendous, almost beyond conception. Who could ever have believed five years ago that emancipation of the masses, including women, was destined to come through the shedding of rivers of blood? Gerald Massey, seventy years ago, wrote more prophetically than he realized when he said:

"Freedom! the tyrants kill thy braves, but in
our memories live the sleepers;
And tho' doomed millions feed the graves dug
by death's fierce red-handed reapers,
The world shall not forever bow to things that
mock God's own endeavor;
'Tis nearer than we wot of now when flowers
shall wreathe the sword forever."

Ellen M. Bolles

Lumberton, N. M.

A Warning

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

REPORTS are being received of activity by stock salesmen and promoters, principally representing companies whose securities have doubtful value, in efforts to secure the exchange of Liberty Bonds for the stocks which they have for sale. This practice is specifically disapproved by the Treasury Department, and we are compelled to characterize any continuance of it as an act unfriendly to the Government.

If your readers have such cases come to their notice, I will be glad to have them write me promptly, giving the name of the company issuing the stock, the name of the stock which is being offered, its address, the name of the salesman and the names of the officers of the company, if they can be secured.

We hope you will give publicity to this letter, with a view to stopping the practice.

Boston, Mass.

Charles A. Morss,
Chairman Executive Committee, Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

What the Grange Says

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

OUR position regarding Woman Suffrage is so well stated in the Master's Address given at State Grange that I enclose it herewith.

"The Grange has always prided itself and justly, that it was the original woman suffrage organization of the land. We approached this subject from a different angle from most reformers. While many sought to enfranchise women because it would further temperance reform, the Grange took a higher stand. We said, women have the inherent right to vote as citizens, regardless of how they would vote on any measure, and time proved us to be right. This question is settled in our state, but let us not abate our efforts until it is settled in our whole nation.

"A simple, inexpensive, but most effective and practical plan of making the farmers' influence of the nation most effective in securing action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, both in the United States Senate and in the Legislatures of the several states, would be the organization of a Farmers' National Committee on Woman Suffrage, to direct the farmers' end of the necessary supporting campaign. I believe suitable action at the session suggesting the desirability of this to the governing board of the Farmers' National Headquarters, and to the woman's suffrage associations, might result in action that would insure speedy victory for national woman suffrage."

We would suggest only one change in this report and that is that the committee referred to be a committee of Farm Women with headquarters with the other farm organizations.

We believe, in view of the service rendered by the women all over the world during the war that this should be a campaign now, not only for national but for world-wide woman suffrage.

We women of Washington are proud of our freedom and want to do all we can to help the women of other states and other countries to win their emancipation.

Lura S. Bouck,
Member of Washington State Grange.

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

REFERRING to letter from Charles E. Duryea, on page 117 of your issue of July 6, 1918, regarding Cottonseed Flour, I beg to inform you that the University of Texas, Department of Home Economics, of which Miss Mary E. Gearing is Professor, has done original research work with cottonseed flour and has issued a bulletin on the subject, which will be available to anybody writing to the University.

Minnie Fisher Cunningham.

Galveston, Texas.

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Adventures of an Ambulance

(*Continued from page* 194)

This ought to be the end of the adventures of Cortelyou ambulance. One should be able to add, "and lived happy ever after," or to a good old age in the service of soldiers.

Not at all.

This was an independent ambulance with its own ideas of self respect. So it ran away. Yes, that is just what Cortelyou ambulance did, it cantered off all by itself and refused to go in the Red Cross parade—just got its back up over being rejected for the Army, no doubt. All the little Cortelyou 'uns were asked very politely to march in the Red Cross parade with their very own ambulance at the head of all the elementary schools in the city. And they all accepted and dressed themselves up with a fine silk banner made on purpose to tell about their ambulance. Fathers and mothers lined the curbs, just the way fathers and mothers do when their big sons go out in khaki, in order to see the children's ambulance go by.

Everyone was quite without any anxiety that a huge gray motor vehicle could get itself mislaid like a laundry bill or a fountain pen. But that is what this ill-starred ambulance did. It couldn't be found, not hide nor hair of it, and it wasn't found until the parade was all over. It had deserted, which was disappointment number three or four, or perhaps fourteen, for P. S. 139. But the Cortelyou School is not going to be disappointed any more. The gray ambulance at last reported for duty, quite sorry and ashamed of itself, and is now going to France to do its bit and bring loyal credit on the children who earned it, the Brooklyn Suffrage Party who accepted it, the Women's Oversea Hospitals, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Needed for the

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Bed gowns for men, long and short.

Bath gowns of cotton flannel (to keep bulk as small as possible). These may be made by any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Sheets for single beds, pillow cases.

Send before August 15 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

Women's Oversea Hospitals.

SEND ALL FUNDS FOR THE HOSPITALS
to the treasurer of the
National American Woman Suffrage Association
Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Williams Printing Company, New York

Can You Vote This Year?

If you can you will want to read our articles on

PARTIES AND PRIMARIES

If you cannot you will want to read them just the same—
for you will vote next year or in 1920, if not in 1918.

There are seven of these articles—

July 20th and 27th, two articles, introductory and general
by Mary Sumner Boyd.

August 3rd—To-day—An Appeal for Democracy
By Ellis Meredith, Director of Publicity of the Woman's Bureau of the
National Democratic Committee.

August 10th—Why You Should Be A Republican
By Helen Varick Boswell
President of the National Republican Women's Association.

August 17, 24 and 31, articles on the Socialist, Prohibition
and National Parties will follow in

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Issues of these seven weeks will be furnished for
the special price of 50 cents upon application to

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